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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/077,205	02/15/2002	Charles Xu	Inno-010	4109

29956 7590 03/02/2006

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EXAMINER	
KUIPER, ERIC J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 03/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/077,205	XU ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eric Kuiper	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *15 February 2002*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *4,12 and 19* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-22 have been presented for examination.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 4, 12 and 19 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 4 contains the phrase "comparing the a designated network address" which appears to be a typographical error in the addition of the word "the" which would otherwise cause the claim to lack antecedent basis in reference the "the designated network address."

Claim 12 begins with "A director server for providing a media session channel" which appears to be a typographical error since all claims dependent upon claim 12 refer to the directory server.

Claim 19 is dependent upon "the directory server of claim 5," although claim 5 is drawn towards a method and not a directory server. It appears as though claim 19 was intended to be dependent upon claim 15, which is drawn to a directory server device. For purposes of examination, Examiner has assumed claim 19 to be dependent upon "the directory server of claim 15."

Appropriate correction is required.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible

harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

4. A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

5. Claims 1 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 10 of copending Application No. 10/077,510 (hereinafter '510). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following reasons:

Claim 1 of the present application teaches a method for communicating real time streaming media data from a remote client to a client served by an address translation firewall, receiving a ping datagram originated by the client that identifies the client, extracting a source network address and a source port number from the ping datagram, receiving a session signaling message from a remote device, including a caller network address and a caller port number established for the receipt of media session datagrams and sending a client session signaling message to the client utilizing the source network address and source port number.

Claim 10 of the '510 application teaches a method for communicating real time streaming media frames to a client, independent of whether the client is served by a network address proxy, receiving a session set up datagram originated by the client that includes an indicated network address and indicated port number for the receipt of datagrams, receiving a session datagram originated by the client and extracting a source network address and source port number from the session datagram and addressing the datagrams to the source network address and source port number.

Claim 1 of the present application would have been obvious over claim 10 of the '510 application since a "ping datagram" of the present application, and the extracting of a source network address and source port number from it, is equivalent to a "session datagram" and the subsequent extracting of a source network address and source port number as found in the '510 application. A "session signaling message" of the present application and a "session set up datagram" of the '510 application are also equivalent in purpose and functionality. The '510 application claims it is independent (e.g. optional) whether the client is served by a network address proxy, thus making the claim of the present application that the client is served by an

address translation firewall obvious, since the '510 application claims the possibility of using a network address proxy, which is similar in function to an address translation firewall.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-7 and 12-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Falck et al. (US 6,360,265, hereinafter Falck).

8. As per claim 1, Falck teaches a method of providing a media session channel for communication of real time streaming media data from a remote client to a client served by an address translation firewall (e.g. col. 5, lines 20-36; Fig. 1; Fig. 2), the method comprising:

receiving a ping datagram (e.g. SYN, Fig. 2, element 430) originated by the client that identifies the client (e.g. col. 6, lines 18-24; Fig. 2);

extracting a source network address and a source port number from the ping datagram (e.g. col. 6, lines 13-18; Fig. 2);

receiving a session signaling message (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440) from a remote device, the session signaling message identifying the client and including a caller network address and a caller port number established for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 25-30; Fig. 2);

sending a client session signaling message (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450) to the client utilizing the source network address and source port number in response to receipt of the session signaling message from the remote device (e.g. col. 6, lines 25-30; Fig. 2).

9. As per claim 2, Falck teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising:

extracting a remote device source network address and a remote device source port number from the session signaling message (e.g. Fig. 2, elements 440, 450);

determining whether the caller network address matches a source network address (e.g. Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

determining a designated network address and designated port number to which the client is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5), the designated network address and the designated port number being:

the caller network address and the caller port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

wherein:

the client session signaling message (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450) includes the designated network address and designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 25-30; Fig. 2).

10. As per claim 3, Falck teaches the method of claim 2, further comprising:

receiving a response message (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 460) originated by the client that includes a client network address and a client port number for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. Fig. 2);

determining a caller designated network address and a caller designated port number to which the caller is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465), the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number being:

the client designated network address and the client designated port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

sending a remote device response message (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 470) to the remote device that includes the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2; Fig. 5).

11. As per claim 4, Falck teaches a method of sending a call signaling message to a client independent of whether the client is served an address translation firewall (e.g. col. 5, lines 20-36; Fig. 1; Fig. 2), the method comprising:

receiving a registration message from the client (e.g. SYN, Fig. 2, element 430), the registration message identifying a network address of the client (e.g. col. 6, lines 18-24; Fig. 2);

extracting a source network address and a source port number from the registration message (e.g. col. 6, lines 13-18; Fig. 2);

comparing a designated network address to the source network address (e.g. Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

receiving a directory inquiry message from a remote device identifying the client (e.g. OpenLogicalChannel, Fig. 4, elements 605/610);

providing a directory inquiry response message to the remote device, the directory inquiry response message including a signaling address (e.g. OpenLogicalChannelACK, Fig. 4, element 625), the signaling address being:

the network address if the network address and the source network address are the same network address (e.g. Fig. 4, element 620); and

a directory server network address if the network address and the source network address are not the same (e.g. Fig. 4, element 620).

12. As per claim 5, Falck teaches the method of claim 4, further comprising:

receiving a session signaling message from a remote device and for the client (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440; col. 6, lines 25-30); and

sending a client session signaling message to the client utilizing the source network address and the source port number (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450; col. 6, lines 25-30).

13. As per claim 6, Falck teaches the method of claim 5, wherein:

the session signaling message includes a caller network address and a caller port number established for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 460); and

the method further includes:

extracting a remote device source network address and a remote device source port number from the session signaling message (e.g. Fig. 2, elements 440/450);

determining whether the caller network address matches the remote source network address (e.g. Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

determining a designated network address and designated port number to which the client is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5), the designated network address and the designated port number being:

the caller network address and the caller port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

wherein the client session signaling message includes the designated network address and designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2; Fig. 5).

14. As per claim 7, Falck teaches the method of claim 6, further comprising:

receiving a response message originated by the client that includes a client network address and a client port number for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 460);

determining a caller designated network address and a caller designated port number to which the caller is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5), the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number being:

the client network address and the client port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

sending a remote device response message (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 470) to the remote device that includes the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5).

15. As per claim 12, Falck teaches a directory server for providing a media session channel for communication of real time streaming media data from a remote client to a client served by an address translation firewall (e.g. col. 5, lines 20-36; Fig. 1; Fig. 2), the directory server comprising:

means for receiving a ping datagram (e.g. SYN, Fig. 2, element 430) originated by the client that identifies the client (e.g. col. 6, lines 18-24; Fig. 2);

means for extracting a source network address and a source port number from the ping datagram (e.g. col. 6, lines 13-18; Fig. 2);

means for receiving a session signaling message from a remote device (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440), the session signaling message identifying the client and including a caller network address and a caller port number established for the receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 25-30; Fig. 2); and

means for sending a client session signaling message (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450) to the client utilizing the source network address and source port number in response to receipt of the session signaling message from the remote device (e.g. col. 6, lines 25-30; Fig. 2).

16. As per claim 13, Falck teaches the directory server of claim 12, further comprising:

means for extracting a remote device source network address and a remote device source port number from the session signaling message (e.g. Fig. 2, elements 440, 450);

means for determining whether the caller network address matches a source network address (e.g. Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

means for determining a designated network address and designated port number to which the client is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5), the designated network address and the designated port number being:

the caller network address and the caller port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

wherein:

the client session signaling message (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450) includes the designated network address and designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 25-30; Fig. 2).

17. As per claim 14, Falck teaches the directory server of claim 13, further comprising:

means for receiving a response message (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 460) originated by the client that includes a client network address and a client port number for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. Fig. 2);

means for determining a caller designated network address and a caller designated port number to which the caller is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465), the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number being:

the client designated network address and the client designated port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

means for sending a remote device response message (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 470) to the remote device that includes the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5).

18. As per claim 15, Falck teaches a directory server for sending a call signaling message to a client independent of whether the client is served an address translation firewall (e.g. col. 5, lines 20-36; Fig. 1; Fig. 2), the directory server comprising:

means for receiving a registration message from the client (e.g. SYN, Fig. 2, element 430), the registration message identifying a network address of the client (e.g. col. 6, lines 18-24; Fig. 2);

means for extracting a source network address and a source port number from the registration message (e.g. col. 6, lines 13-18; Fig. 2);

means for comparing the designated network address to the source network address (e.g. Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

means for receiving a directory inquiry message from a remote device identifying the client (e.g. OpenLogicalChannel, Fig. 4, elements 605/610);

means for providing a directory inquiry response message to the remote device, the directory inquiry response message including a signaling address (e.g. OpenLogicalChannelACK, Fig. 4, element 625), the signaling address being:

the network address if the network address and the source network address are the same network address (e.g. Fig. 4, element 620); and

a directory server network address if the network address and the source network address are not the same (e.g. Fig. 4, element 620).

19. As per claim 16, Falck teaches the directory server of claim 15, further comprising:

means for receiving a session signaling message from a remote device and for the client (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440; col. 6, lines 25-30); and

means fore sending a client session signaling message to the client utilizing the source network address and the source port number (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450; col. 6, lines 25-30).

20. As per claim 17, Falck teaches the directory server of claim 16, wherein:

the session signaling message includes a caller network address and a caller port number established for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 460); and

the directory server further comprises:

means for extracting a remote device source network address and a remote device source port number from the session signaling message (e.g. Fig. 2, elements 440/450);

means for determining whether the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

means for determining a designated network address and designated port number to which the client is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5), the designated network address and the designated port number being:

the caller network address and the caller port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

wherein the client session signaling message includes the designated network address and designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2; Fig. 5).

21. As per claim 18, Falck teaches the directory server of claim 17, further comprising:

means for receiving a response message originated by the client that includes a client network address and a client port number for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 460);

means for determining a caller designated network address and a caller designated port number to which the caller is to send media session datagrams (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5), the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number being:

the client network address and the client port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

means for sending a remote device response message (e.g. ACK, Fig. 2, element 470) to the remote device that includes the caller designated network address and the caller designated port number (e.g. col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

22. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

23. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

24. Claims 8-11 and 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Falck et al. (US 6,360,265, hereinafter Falck) in view of Verma et al. (US 6,522,880, hereinafter Verma).

25. As per claim 8, Falck teaches the method of claim 4, but fails to teach the method further comprising: assigning a session identifier to the session in response to the directory inquiry; associating the session identifier to the client; and providing the session identifier to the remote device in the directory inquiry response message.

However, in a similar art, Verma teaches a network system for transmitting media streams via the Internet Protocol, where call sessions are established and assigned session IDs which are associated with the client, or mobile node, and providing the session ID to a remote device in response to a message (e.g. Verma, col. 4, lines 8-23; col. 5, lines 13-17).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Verma with Falck because of the advantages of associating identifiers to independent session connections in a communications network. As Verma states, "[e]ach data and control packet will contain the tunnel ID and call session ID assigned by the tunnel initiator to differentiate these packets from those of other tunnels and calls that may exist between the tunnel initiator and tunnel endpoint." This ability to differentiate is advantageous in any communications network that is going to handle more than one single connection at a time. Without session and tunnel identifiers, the network would have no ability to accurately route packets and information to the appropriate location. All packet and information coherency would be lost as well, since there would be no method for identifying to which communications stream

which packet or piece of information belonged. Being able to provide data coherency and data routing accuracy is an obvious benefit in any communications network.

26. As per claim 9, Falck and Verma teach the method of claim 8, further comprising:

receiving a session signaling message from the remote device (e.g. Falck, SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440; col. 6, lines 25-30) includes the session identifier (e.g. Verma, col. 4, lines 8-23; col. 5, lines 13-17);

identifying the client to which the session identifier is associated (e.g. Verma, col. 4, lines 8-23; col. 5, lines 13-17); and

sending a client session signaling message to the client utilizing the source network address and source port number (e.g. SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 450; col. 6, lines 25-30).

27. As per claim 10, Falck and Verma teach the method of claim 9, wherein:

the session signaling message includes a caller network address and a caller port number established for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, ACK, Fig. 2, element 460); and

the method further comprises:

determining whether the caller network address matches a remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

determining a designated network address and designated port number to which the client is to send media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5), the designated network address being:

the caller network address and the caller port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

wherein the client session signaling message includes the designated network address and the designated port number (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2; Fig. 5).

28. As per claim 11, Falck and Verma teach the method of claim 10, further comprising:

receiving a response message originated by the client that includes a client network address and a client port number for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, ACK, Fig. 2, element 460);

determining a caller designated network address and a caller designated port number to which the caller is to send media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5), the caller designated network address and caller designated port number being:

the client network address and the client port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server pot number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

sending a remote device response message (e.g. Falck, ACK, Fig. 2, element 470) to the remote device that includes the caller network address and the caller port number (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5).

29. As per claim 19, Falck teaches the directory server of claim 5, but fails to teach the directory server further comprising: means for assigning a session identifier to the session in response to the directory inquiry; means for associating the session identifier to the client; and means for providing the session identifier to the remote device in the directory inquiry response message.

However, in a similar art, Verma teaches a network system for transmitting media streams via the Internet Protocol, where call sessions are established and assigned session IDs which are associated with the client, or mobile node, and providing the session ID to a remote device in response to a message (e.g. Verma, col. 4, lines 8-23; col. 5, lines 13-17).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Verma with Falck for similar reasons as stated above in regards to claim 8.

30. As per claim 20, Falck and Verma teach the directory server of claim 9, further comprising:

means for receiving a session signaling message from the remote device (e.g. Falck, SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440; col. 6, lines 25-30) includes the session identifier (e.g. Verma, col. 4, lines 8-23; col. 5, lines 13-17);

means for identifying the client to which the session identifier is associated (e.g. Verma, col. 4, lines 8-23; col. 5, lines 13-17); and

means for sending a client session signaling message to the client utilizing the source network address and source port number (e.g. Falck, SYN+ACK, Fig. 2, element 440; col. 6, lines 25-30).

31. As per claim 21, Falck and Verma teach the directory server of claim 20, wherein:

the session signaling message includes a caller network address and a caller port number established for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, ACK, Fig. 2, element 460); and

the directory server further comprises:

means for determining whether the caller network address matches a remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5);

means for determining a designated network address and designated port number to which the client is to send media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5), the designated network address being:

the caller network address and the caller port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2, element 482; Fig. 5); and

wherein the client session signaling message includes the designated network address and the designated port number (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 41-51; Fig. 2; Fig. 5).

32. As per claim 22, Falck and Verma teach the directory server of claim 21, further comprising:

means for receiving a response message originated by the client that includes a client network address and a client port number for receipt of media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, ACK, Fig. 2, element 460);

means for determining a caller designated network address and a caller designated port number to which the caller is to send media session datagrams (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5), the caller designated network address and caller designated port number being:

the client network address and the client port number if the caller network address matches the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

a relay server network address and a relay server port number if the caller network address does not match the remote device source network address (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5); and

means for sending a remote device response message (e.g. Falck, ACK, Fig. 2, element 470) to the remote device that includes the caller network address and the caller port number (e.g. Falck, col. 6, lines 31-40; Fig. 2, element 465; Fig. 5).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric Kuiper whose telephone number is (571) 272-0953. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:00am to 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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17 February 2006

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